## Another Sphecine from Florida (Hym., Sphecidae).

By H. T. FERNALD, Winter Park, Florida.

The following record should be added to the Annotated List of Florida Sphecinae published in Entomological News, Dec., 1942.

SPHEX PROCERUS (Dahlb.).

Ammophila procera Dahlbom, Hym. Eur., I, 15, 1845. Ammophila Gryphus Smith, Hym. Brit. Mus., IV, 222, 1856.

Ammophila conditor Smith, Hym. Brit. Mus., IV, 223, 1856.

Ammophila macra Cresson, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., IV, 460, 1865.

East Florida; Jacksonville; Gainesville, XI, 13, 1918; Apalachicola, VII, 21, 1909; Crescent City; Indian River City, IV, 23, 1932; Orlando, IV, 21, 1928; XI, 8, 1935; Winter Park, V, 22, 1942; VIII, 14, 1940; X, 28, 1933 (with larva of *Nadata gibbosa*); Conway, III, 30, 1927; Choloskee.

Apparently fairly common in northern and central Florida, but the Choloskee specimen is the only one I have found recorded from the southern part of the State. In spring it is taken on New Jersey Tea, in late summer on Goldenrod and in late fall on Garberia.

# New Species of Baccha and Related Flies (Syrphidae).

By F. M. Hull, University of Mississippi

In recent studies of Syrphid flies some new species of *Baccha* from the Neotropical region were discovered. These species are described in this paper. The types, except where otherwise designated, are in the collection of Dr. C. L. Fluke whom I wish to thank for the loan of this material for study. Paratypes where available are in the author's collection.

#### Baccha scintillans n. sp.

Third and fourth abdominal segments with oval, pointed, oblique, paired yellow spots. Related to *B. variegata* Macquart.

Female: Length 9 mm. Head: face and the lower sides of the front yellow, the middle of front with an anteriorly expanded, opaque, black vittae giving way above to copper color, then violet and then to intense sapphire-blue. Antennae orange, narrowly black above, the arista black except at base. Thorax: mesonotum bright golden-brown or black with sparse yellow pile; nota and mesopleura yellow, golden pubescent. Pleura elsewhere metallic black. Scutellum opaque vellow, the posterior half brownish; squamae egg-yellow, the fringe reduced to a fragment. Abdomen: with parallel sides, first segment metallic golden on front margin and sides. The second segment is yellow with just before the middle a transverse, opaque, brown fascia; its apical margin is shining and in front of it there is an obtuse black triangle. Third segment black, the anterior corners and narrow base and wide posterior margin shining, the remainder opaque, with a pair of long, slender, oblique, leaf-like orange spots that are narrowly separated. Fourth segment similar, fifth segment with a pair of submedial vittae. Legs: yellow, the hind femora widely black in the middle, their tibiae wholly dark brown, their basi tarsi yellow and narrowly brown above. The remaining tarsal joints are dark brown. Wings: deeply tinged with brown. Alulae absent.

Holotype female, Morro Morro, Ecuador, July 15, 1941, 1500 meters, D. B. Laddey. Paratype, a female with same data. [Fluke Collection.]

#### Baccha vanda n. sp.

Related to *B. para* and *B. ida* Curran. The vittae upon the abdomen are more slender and isolated, obscurely brown in color and absent on the third segment.

Male: Length 9 mm. Head: face steel-blue, this color extending up to the lower part of the front; the sides of the face

are narrowly yellow, the pile whitish below and black above and broadly white pubescent. Front dull black, somewhat brownish pollinose in the middle with long black pile; the lunula is yellow but black centrally. Antennae dark brownish-black. Vertical pile black placed in a single row; ocellar triangle raised. Upper occipital pile black, ocular fringe very long, a single row behind, white, a shorter anterior row white below, black above. Thorax: mesonotum dully shining, brassy brownish-black with dark brown pollen, with paler pollen on the lateral margins and a pair of reddish-brown vittae. Mesonotal pile black, pleura metallic black. Scutellum brownish-black with abundant, erect black pile and long black fringe. Abdomen: petiolate. First segment and the second metallic black, the latter with a wide, black, opaque, subapical fascia which is extended forward in the middle almost to the base. Third segment dark brown, lighter on the lateral margin; most of the segment is occupied by a large, central, opaque black, non-vittate triangle. Fourth segment with the lateral margins upon the basal half narrowly reddish, the basal triangles and the posterior margins shining and the remainder of the segment opaque black, with a pair of linear, dark brown vittae contained therein. On the fifth segment the vittae are still more obscure. Legs: dark brown, the hind pair almost black, their second to fourth tarsal joints pale vellow. The bases of the tibiae are narrowly light brown. Wings smoky brown throughout. Alulae well developed.

Holotype male, allotype female, and three male and two female paratypes. Nova Teutonia, Santa Catherina, Brazil. (Fritz Plaumann.) [Fluke Collection.]

#### Baccha (Mimocalla) erebus n. sp.

Related to *B. capitata* Loew. The face is yellow; thorax black with slender, inconspicuous, yellow vittae.

Male: Length 13 mm. Head: face yellow, dark brown in the middle, narrowly yellow on the lateral frontal margins above; front shining black and protuberant. Antennae almost wholly black. Thorax: dull black with a pair of widely separated, inconspicuous vellow pollinose vittae, evanescent past the middle and a shorter, grayish, median vittae in front of the scutellum. Anterior end of post-calli and a confluent spot in front brownish yellow. Scutellum brownish yellow, faintly brown on the disk. Abdomen: quite pedicellate, the first segment dark brown, the second medium brown, its apical fifth dark brown and on either side basally, a large yellow hyaline triangle. Third segment with narrow, vellowish brown, basal fascia divided in the middle: a trace of a similar brownish one on the fourth segment; remainder of these segments shining black. Legs: the femora light brown, the ventral surface of the hind pair black with black pile, its lateral and dorsal pile reddish. All of the tibiae pale yellow with small brown spots in the middle, wider on the hind pair. Tarsi yellow, the hind pair orange, blackish on upper surface with golden pile. Wings: hyaline, stigma and costal cell yellow, third vein and subapical cross vein with characteristic dip and flexure; alulae large.

Holotype male, three male paratypes. Nova Teutonia, Santa Catherina, Brazil. (Fritz Plaumann.) [Fluke Collection.]

#### Baccha neptuna n. sp.

Characterized by the complete or narrowly interrupted fascia on the second and third abdominal segments. Related to B. sepia Hull.

Male: Length 10 mm. Head: face deep yellow, the front orange-brown with copious black pile, a linear brown stripe, and black spot over lunula. Antennae orange, the third joint brown above. Vertex shining blackish. Thorax: mesonotum brassy black or brown with a prominent pair of widely separated, diverging, posteriorly acuminate vittae of yellowish brown pollen that reach to the posterior third. Pile yellowish. Humeri, the lateral margins, the post-calli, the posterior half of mesopleura, and upper part of sternopleura, deep yellow. Scutellum yellow, broadly brown over the disc when viewed

laterally, it has a number of long black hairs and four long ventral fringe hairs, black. Abdomen: wide, elongate, flattened, with parallel sides, sepia-brown and marked with yellow. The whole of the first segment is yellow, except its posterior margin; most of its pile long and black. Second segment a little longer than wide with gently arched, central yellow fascia margined with opaque brown. Third segment square with central, transverse, linearly divided, yellow fascia not reaching the sides. Fourth segment with more widely separated, downward turned, comma-like spots. Fifth segment with slender, obscure, submedial vittae. Legs: yellow, hind femora brownish black, dark brown in the middle and apically, their tibiae black with black pile, their basi tarsi dark brown basally, brownish yellow on the remaining segments. Wings: deeply tinged with brown throughout; alulae narrow.

Holotype male. Japuhyba, Angra, Brazil, March 23, 1940. (J. Lane, E. Lopez.) Paratype male, same data. [Fluke Collection.]

#### Rhinoprosopa flavophylla n. sp.

Related to *R. aenea* Hull, the face is extended much further, the black stripe is absent.

Female: Length 9 mm. Head: face and front brownish yellow, the latter with a narrow obscure brown stripe and blackish spot above the antennae, the lunula depressed on either side and brownish. The face is quite peaked and conical, in profile forming an equilateral triangle. The epistoma slants as much upward as downward. Antennal pits widely separated, the antennae orange, the third joint black narrowly above, the arista black. Extreme upper front and vertex metallic black. Frontal pile black. Thorax: mesonotum broadly black over the middle, vittae if present obscured by effects of preservation; humeri and the wide lateral margins, the whole of mesosternos, pterosand propleura yellow. Squamae dark brown with long brown fringe. Scutellum yellowish, the disc viewed

laterally, dark brown with sparse, long brown pile and no fringe. Abdomen: quite slender basally, dark brown with yellow markings. Second segment with an oblique, large, yellow lateral stripe meeting anteriorly. Third segment with a similar, central, oblique, large yellow stripe. Fourth segment with a still more oblique spot meeting near the base of the segment. Fifth segment obscurely yellow on the sides, apparently with a similar oblique spot. Legs: reddish yellow, the hind femora light brown on the apical half, their tibiae and tarsi light brown. Middle tibiae dark brown near the apex. Wings: deeply tinged with brownish yellow; apically, with ill-defined brownish spot. The alulae are well developed.

Holotype female, El Campaniento, Perené Valley, Peru, June 21, 1920, Cornell University Expedition. [In the Cornell University Collection.]

### A Plea for Discarded Copies of Scientific Magazines

In response to the urgent call for paper salvage [in England] one hopes that no one will destroy copies, especially old ones, of our scientific magazines, many of which contain a large amount of valuable technical information. To throw away knowledge and aught that contains it should be looked upon as a sin. Numerous libraries have been destroyed and will want such magazines and books of similar contents to restart their useful work. We have heard of much destruction already and feel we must protest against such even at any time. Some of the smaller scientific periodicals and records of Natural History Societies are most valuable assets to a locality, a county, even it may be to the country.—Ent. Monthly Mag., Jan. 1943.